



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing
to man more costly than Liberty."—[MILTON.]
When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks, in his glory,
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet,
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon, in her mildness,
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the front of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the jewels of even
Are hid from the view—
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sits on the hill,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the broad-beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant in the break;
In the voice of the echo,
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams,
And the foaming of floods,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation that's free?

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain—
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

From the Liverpool (Eng.) Albion.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

Three men were recently convicted in the penalty of forty shillings, exclusive of costs, for having refused to pay the toll at Water-street Gate, leading into the town of Carmarthen, an account of the destruction of which appeared in our paper a short time since. The defence then set up by these men was, that they had received several letters from 'Rebecca,' directing them not to pay tolls at the gate in question, on pain of her highest displeasure. The magistrate convicted them in the penalty above mentioned.

The men remaining obstinate and positively refusing to pay the fine, the magistrates, on Friday fortnight, issued distress warrants, and directed the police force to serve them and make the levy. But this was found to be no easy matter; for as soon as the policemen approached Tallog, the residence of the parties, a bugle was sounded, when, in a very short time, a number of men, disguised in such a manner as not to be recognised, made their appearance completely armed. The constables then had no alternative but to return to town without executing the warrants.

On the following Monday morning the police, accompanied by a large number of special constables and thirty-five pensioners, made another attempt to execute the magistrates' orders; but when they arrived at the village of Tallog, signal guns were fired, and the bugle sounded without intermission, and again the followers of this mysterious outlaw assembled in very large numbers, and expressed a firm determination to oppose the execution of the distress warrants. In this emergency, when nothing but bloodshed was anticipated, Mr. Thomas, a shopkeeper of Tallog, intimated to the police that he would engage to pay the money, which at once was accepted, and the civil force began their march to Carmarthen, but they had not proceeded above three or four hundred yards when they were again attacked by the lawless followers of 'Rebecca,' whose number by this time amounted to at least six hundred men. One hundred and five guns were actually counted in their possession. The force was completely overpowered. They were rigidly searched, and compelled to fire their pistols in the air, and then deliver them up to 'Becca' and her family, who were disguised in various dresses. The mob then desired the force to fall into a line, and 'Becca' inspected them to see if D. Rees, constable, and Thomas Evans, police-officer, were with them; and when she was satisfied they were not, she said had they been there their lives would certainly have

been taken away. They were then ordered to march on their way to Trawmawr, the property of captain Davies, of Green-hall, near Carmarthen, who was the county magistrate who endorsed the distress warrants issued by the town magistrates; and, when they arrived there, they commanded the constables to break down the wall surrounding the house, which they did in order to save their lives from being destroyed, which 'Becca' threatened to deprive them of, if they did not at once comply with her request. When this act of destruction had been completed, they shook hands with the pensioners, told them to go to their homes, and they would not be molested. The arms of the officers were returned.

The above facts having been represented to the Home Secretary, it was intimated that some cavalry would be sent to Carmarthen. In the meantime, on Thursday and Friday nights, the mob destroyed all the gates between Carmarthen and the Tivy side, and it was known that an immense assemblage would enter the last named town on Monday last. Notices, some verbal, some in writing, were given to various parties that a meeting was to take place, and vague threats of punishment were held forth for non-attendance. On Sunday, notices were posted on all the church and chapel doors to a similar effect, within the several parishes in that district of country.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning last, a mob of people, some on foot and some on horseback, entered the town, and, after parading about for some time, went to the Workhouse, which they expressed their determination to pull down. They had scarcely commenced the work of destruction when a troop of the 4th Dragoons entered the town. The proceedings at the workhouse were communicated to them, and headed by the magistrates, the military picked forward to the scene of action. A correspondent of the Sun says, 'So unexpectedly did they come upon the mob, who were within the large enclosure, that about one hundred persons were captured by them. Some persons have been injured in various ways, but not seriously. It was amusing, after hearing the vain boasting of the mob, to see them scampering off in all directions across the fields, and *sauve qui peut* appeared to be the prevailing feeling. There cannot be a doubt, that, if the cavalry had not arrived at the critical moment, if they had been half an hour later, the whole place would have been in a blaze, and God only knows what further mischief they would have done, for there was no force to resist them. Of those captured, the women were liberated. Some of the men, and many highly respectable farmers and freeholders, forced, as they say to join them, were allowed to depart on their own recognizances; others found bail for their appearance, and about fifteen or twenty were committed for re-examination.'

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from a gentleman who was journeying with a companion, on Wednesday evening last, from Cardigan to Newcastle Emlyn. They were informed on the road that Rebecca would be there on their arrival. When within a few miles of the place, they saw a flash, followed by a report of fire arms. When they got into the town, they encountered Rebecca and her followers, a multitude of farmers and tradesmen, disguised in female attire, and armed with guns, pitchforks, and clubs. Several shots were fired close to the head of the horse which drew their vehicle.—The author of the letter states, that he pulled-up, and very coolly asked them the cause of such an assemblage, feigning to be quite ignorant of the nature of their proceedings. The questions were civilly answered, the party interrogated replying, that they were 'Rebecca and her daughters,' and that they were determined to take down all the toll gates. The querist gave them a few shillings, upon which one of them willingly undertook to escort him to his inn, which he did, accompanying the vehicle within the inn-yard, calling out to his companions 'All right, all right.' The others, in alarm lest the escort should be made prisoner, vociferated, 'Sister, come back! come back!' It does not appear that they did much mischief, for the gentleman from whose information we have framed this paragraph states, that he went to bed, slept soundly, and when he arose in the morning all was perfectly quiet, as if nothing had happened.

It appears that numerous threatening letters have been sent to respectable parties, commanding them to join the rioters, and that the assemblage above noted took place in pursuance of a design previously communicated to several parties by such letters. The rioters broke down the gates and threw the fragments into the river.

The Rebeccaites have, it appears, in some instances, adopted the plan put in practice by the Manchester rioters last year, of going from house to house, demanding money, provisions, and liquor.

Additional troops were expected at Carmarthen. Every precaution was taken to preserve the peace.

The reporter of the Morning Post describes the precise grievance of the Rebeccaites to be, that the people have to pay rates to keep the by-roads in repair, and then toll on the same roads, and very high toll, he says. He understands that nine-tenths of the people sympathize with the rioters in Glamorganshire and Pembroke-shire.

The accounts which we have seen differ very greatly in their description of the disturbances. Some state that the rioters were greatly aided by the turn-out workmen from the surrounding districts and other malcontents; others, that they have their origin entirely in the dissatisfaction of the peasantry at the erection of gates in some cross-roads that have, hitherto, been entirely exempt from tolls.

The Welshman, published at Carmarthen on Friday, states that the accounts transmitted to London by the correspondent of the Times were much exaggerated.

From the Liverpool Albion.

AERIAL PROGRESSION.

Sir—Each succeeding age adds its quota to the stock of discoveries and inventions in possession of the human race.—Like a multitude of bees, sipping honey from a thousand various flowers, the human intellect is busied upon an infinity of objects: the visible universe is its field of flight, and all the substances of the material world its objects of research. New powers, and properties, and capabilities are discovered in nature, and they are, by art, made subservient to the wishes, purposes and progress of mankind.

Among the inventions of the present age, a machine to navigate the air, bearing aloft human beings, and giving them all the advantages of locomotion possessed by birds, forms the most important feature. By those who understand nothing of the principles upon which this machine is constructed, the possibility of success is flatly denied. By *soi disant* mechanicians it is ridiculed as a guncrack, and an attempt made to prove it such; but all who are able to form a sound judgment upon the principles of its construction admit the probability of partial success, even on a first trial. And can it be said of any one of the numerous wonderful machines, now operating in this country, that it was brought to perfection at once? No! Many of them have only attained their present perfection after ages of progressive improvement.

It is not my intention, however, at present, either to prove that Mr. Henson's aerial machine will succeed, or to expatiate upon the important results which may attend that success. My object, sir, is, apart from any motives of personal advantage, to make known to the world a plan of locomotion fraught with immense benefits. It possesses this advantage over other plans: it is attended with the most perfect safety, and the apparatus is so simple and the cost so small that each individual wishing to travel may have a machine for himself.

To this plan of locomotion I devoted some attention many years ago, and the excitement consequent upon the appearance of Mr. Henson's machine again turned my attention to the subject. The principle of the plan consists in bringing the whole muscular power of the body to act upon a small resistance; and, as it is the weight or gravity of the human body which constitutes the resistance to the muscular power thereof, the weight is disposed of either entirely or in part, at the option of the performer. But the nature and principles of the machine will be clearly understood when I have described the experiments which I have made since the middle of March last. The principal part of the apparatus is a balloon of the same construction as those used by Green, the celebrated aeronaut, of such size that it shall be able to suspend with ease 100 lbs. To this balloon is attached an apparatus of net-work, arranged so as to fit about the body of the operator, and adjusted in such a manner that he may be comfortably suspended. Especial care is taken to leave the limbs at perfect liberty, the object being to run or leap in the natural manner, with this important difference, instead of the muscles carrying the load of the whole body, they carry five, ten, or twenty pounds only of that weight, at the will of the operator, the balance being deposited in the balloon, the degree of inflation of which regulates the amount of weight which it carries. The weight of the body is the resistance which in leaping, and running, and all other movements of the body, has to be overcome by the muscular power: thus, by reducing the weight, we reduce the resistance, and, by allowing a large power to act against a small resistance, a corresponding result is produced.

For example, load a swift horse with a heavy weight, say 400 lbs., push him to his utmost speed; say eight miles per hour, and mark it. Take off 100 lbs. of weight, his speed increases: take off 100 lbs. more, his speed is still farther increased: take off more weight, and you find speed increase inversely to the reduction of weight.

It is upon this well-known and obvious law that the experiments I am about to detail are founded.

In my first experiment, I used a balloon inflated so as to possess a buoyant power of 100 lbs. Being attached to this by means of the car above described, my gravity or pressure upon the earth's surface was reduced to 40 lbs. With this reduction of weight, I could with ease leap to a perpendicular height of twelve feet from the surface of the ground, and to a horizontal distance of twenty-four feet.—On attempting to run in the ordinary manner, I experienced a sensation of extraordinary lightness. I found that each impetus given by the muscles of the leg threw the body further forward, in proportion to the diminution of the weight against which they had to contend, and, in consequence, with the ordinary exertion of walking, I could run at the rate of nine miles and three-quarters per hour; and, although at each bound I rose to a height of from six to seven feet, there was no more jolting or shaking of the body than there is in running in the ordinary manner. This is just what we ought to expect from the relation between the muscular power of the body and the resistance it is able to overcome.

In the next experiment, the balloon was inflated till it could suspend 120 lbs., and, when attached to it, my pressure on the earth was, of course, reduced to 20 lbs., and, in consequence, I could leap to a perpendicular height of twenty feet with the same ease as in the former case I could twelve feet, and descend to the earth with no more concussion than if in the natural manner I had leapt to the height of three feet. The horizontal distance obtained was forty feet. There was a light breeze, and I found, when going with the wind, I could proceed at the rate of fifteen miles and three-quarters per hour; and against the wind about eleven miles and three-quarters per hour. This makes it obvious that such depends upon the direction of the wind. These and many other similar experiments were made in the open fields, under a variety of circumstances, and from the results arrived at, and the observations made, I believe that the greatest reduction of weight should be limited to fifteen pounds: with this weight a velocity of twenty miles per hour may be obtained under favorable circumstances.

The wind, as I have said, interferes materially with a machine of this sort; but there is this advantage arising out of this circumstance: if it retard your progress when you proceed against it, it accelerates your progress just as much when you proceed in the same direction.

The operator must be furnished with an instrument of a peculiar description, somewhat resembling a bath-tub, but vastly lighter, by means of which he can prevent himself alighting on the tops of hedges or in pools of water. Indeed, he can maintain his onward progress without at all touching the earth other than with this instrument.

I might here expatiate upon the advantages of this invention; patentees generally practise this description of eloquence. I will only say, that I believe the invention will be of great utility to the public, who are hereby, without hesitation or reserve, permitted to avail themselves of whatever advantages it holds out to them. To any gentleman who wishes either for purposes of utility or amusement to adopt this species of locomotion, I shall be happy to impart all the information in my power.

Liverpool, June 10, 1843.

A Large Party of Emigrants.—An Antwerp letter in New York Express says,—"The most interesting sight I have found here, was nearly a thousand emigrants, most of them from Germany, preparing to emigrate for the United States. Upon a wide and extended stone quay that borders the water side, these visitors to a new land gave many signs of that animated industry and persevering economy, which distinguishes them wherever they are. It was to an American, a cheerful and moral spectacle, to see a thousand men thus forsaking friends and kindred, all the attachments of childhood, and all the associations of manhood, and here embarking from the old world for the new."

Cultivation of Cotton in India.—The Macon (Ga.) Messenger has received a letter from one of the American planters in India, by which we are informed that the results of the experiment in the culture of cotton still continue very unfavorable—so much so that all but one of the government plantations which were located in Bengal, have been broken up and removed. The new location is believed to be some 350 miles in a north-east direction from the former one; that of the writer is at Gorruckpore, (or Gorruckpore,) north-east of the Ganges, and near the borders of the Chinese empire.

A Courageous Woman.—Some weeks ago a party of three or four Winnebago Indians attempted to steal a hog from the pen of Mr. Garrison, at Sauk Prairie.

Mr. G. was from home—Mrs. G. hearing a disturbance among the pigs went out, when the Indians dropped their roaster and confronted the lady who had interrupted their vocations. Mrs. G. ordered them off—but they did not seem disposed to obey a single woman. She then hastened into the house, and the Indians resumed their attempt to supply themselves with pork; but they had not succeeded in making a choice before they saw Mrs. G. coming toward them with a double-barrelled gun. 'On this hint' they ran; but the lady deemed it improper to part with her visitors without some little ceremony and so she discharged one of the barrels at them, made a pretty good shot, one of the visitors bearing off a few small favors in the shape of pigeon shot.—[Wisconsin Democrat.]

NEW REVELATION OF SHAKERS.
(From N. Y. Letter in Nat. Int.)
New York, July 11, 1843.

One of the most satisfactory books I have lately seen is a pamphlet published within the few days last past by an inspired Shaker. It is "dedicated to the various religious sects, and more especially to the Jews and Roman Catholics," and is entitled "A Return of Departed Spirits of the Highest Destination, as well as the Indiscriminate of all Nations, into the Bodies of Shakers." The process of reincarnation commences, the author declares, with a rapid whirling and violent twirling of the body, which the newly occupied are unable to repress. "They whirl around the meeting room at an almost incredible rate, discoursing in unknown languages and holding converse with angels and other heavenly spirits," &c. It is very lately, however, and at New Lebanon, that the more renowned apparitions have arrived. At this place, "disembodied spirits began to take possession of the brethren and sisters, and thus, by using them as instruments, made themselves known by speaking through the individuals they had got into." GEORGE WASHINGTON was the earliest arrival. He had been some time about the village before he gave his name through the young man he subsequently occupied. The author says, "George gave some particulars concerning the discharge of his earthly duties while sojourning upon this terrestrial globe." He also informed them that he was commissioned by Heaven with the duty of leading the nations of the earth to Zion, and (the author announces) the Shaker Elders "have ratified the appointment of George Washington."

William Penn has appeared, "and when some new tribe of the red men arrive and be inclined to be noisy, they are always obedient to every request or command of Father Penn." Stephen Girard "gave a very interesting account of himself. He stated that after he departed this life he found himself on the banks of the Delaware river, at some distance below Philadelphia, where he had been wandering too long for some time until he heard the sound of a trumpet which attracted him to this place. He related some incidents illustrative of his rapid increase in worldly wealth, and gave an account of his wife, wherein he spoke of the circumstances related in his biography concerning the affair between her and the American officer."

The Santa Fe Trade.—This trade is assuming much importance, not alone for the specie which it brings to this and the more eastern cities, but on account of its increasing amount and the regular periodical arrivals of its merchants. Their purchases in this city, which are paid for in specie, amount this year to nearly, or altogether \$20,000 and entirely for articles of Pittsburgh manufacture. Their heaviest purchases was of Mr. C. Townsend for 60 heavy wagons and some pleasure carriages. The former of these are intended for the conveyance of their goods through the immense prairie and the gaps of the Rocky mountains, from Independence in the Missouri, to Santa Fe. These wagons are never brought back, but are burnt or destroyed for the sake of the iron of which they are in so great a part built and which is there sold for more than the wagon can be repurchased here. From 5 to 600 mules are brought with them and left at Independence for which they have purchased harness of Mr. Hartley of this city. Eight of these are attached to a wagon, the merchants themselves attending as a guard, and then they set out on their long and perilous journey, in many respects resembling the caravans through the deserts of the East, of which we have read so much in Eastern history and Eastern tales. The progress as well as history of this trade is calculated to excite a high degree of interest, becoming as it does, of yearly increasing importance as well in a speculative as commercial point of view.

Pittsburg Amer.
Vale's Globe and Transparent Celestial Sphere.—The New York Albion gives the following description of a very ingenious contrivance, by Gilbert Vale, Esq., editor of the New York Beacon,

for teaching astronomy and trigonometry. 'This curious and original instrument is found to have realized the wishes of many scientific persons, and is highly worthy the examination of eminent teachers and mathematicians; and yet, from its extreme simplicity, invites the attention of the most humble lover of science. The outside is a transparent Celestial Globe, used in sections of one-eighth of a degree. One or more sections are used at a time, and are attached by a clasp to a frame of brass, representing the great circles in the heavens as an armillary sphere. The inside is a terrestrial globe with a singular yet simple mechanism of ingenious mechanical contrivance. In the zenith of this meridian is a small figure representing a traveller, and at the distance of 90 degrees attached to the meridian is a broad surface of thin brass representing this horizon of the figure or traveller. The meridian is so contrived that it admits the traveller to pass to any part of the globe, and the horizon moves with him as in nature, and thus represents the exact aspect of the heavens in every possible situation.

'We have seen some interesting problems performed in the most simple manner.—For instance place the traveller over New York, and you can see at once the various points at which the sun will rise and set for the whole year, the length of each day, and the meridian altitudes—remove the traveller within the frigid zone, and you see at once that the sun does not set to such traveller during a part of the year, or rise to him during another part. Mr. Vale has copied the whole of the problems, on both globes, from Keith, and shown how those problems can all be performed naturally on this single instrument. By changing the action of the instrument, it is made to represent real as well as apparent astronomy,—either the earth or the heavens can be moved—and it successfully represents an armillary sphere, both globes, a planetarium, a universal sun-dial, and also resolves the most difficult cases of spherical trigonometry.

'It is open to the inspection of all, at 94 Roosevelt street, New York.'

Items in Domestic Economy. Use spirits of turpentine to remove grease spots from clothes. It dissolves the grease, and then soap the more easily removes it. Grease may be removed from undyed woollen by a solution of pearlash.

From the Missouri Republican

IMPORTANT FROM THE BORDER.

At the stamer John Aull, which arrived last evening, we received the following important intelligence from our attentive correspondent at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, July 17, 1843.

Masses. Editors: Some Texasians have just arrived from off the plains. They left the Big Arkansas River, on the 6th of July; they state that a company of troops consisting of 100 men, had a skirmish with 100 Mexicans, which lasted about 20 or 30 minutes, a short time previous. A few shots were exchanged, 25 or 30 of the Spaniards were killed; a number wounded and the rest taken prisoners. The Spanish officers attempted to escape on horseback, but were soon taken; and a complete surrender of arms and ammunition, the consequence; none of the Texasians were wounded or killed, one person had a bullet pass through his hat. The prisoners were shortly after released and sent back to the Governor's camp, (a little distance off,) when he and his army of six hundred men, became affrighted and fled precipitately back towards Santa Fe, it is understood though since that they were returning again to meet the company from here.

A party of Texasians on a hunting excursion as they avowed, came over into the American territory near the Arkansas river, Capt. Cooke with the U.S. troops, came upon them and took the whole number, (100 men) prisoners, he deprived them of their arms and then released them with the privilege of returning under an escort hitherwards, or taking any route across the prairie as they thought best to Texas. The most of them preferred the latter course, and I have no doubt joined Warfield, (who was to resume the command of the remaining forces,) and went in pursuit of the Spanish company, as they had determined to cross the Arkansas on the 3d of July, on their way to Santa Fe. Should they be able to cast themselves in between the Company and the Governor's forces, on or near the Seminoe, they will undoubtedly cut them off entirely. Our informant reports a good deal of dissatisfaction existing among the Texian troops, he says there are a great many intelligent men among the number, but a majority of rogues. Their object is booty, which they will obtain from the Spaniards alone, the Americans they will not disturb unless associated and taking part with the others. The troops or a portion of them, are expected to remain in a few days.

Yours, &c., in haste.

"Among other things, let me tell you how to learn how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance of soap-making had not troubled me exceedingly. At first I did not know the method, and de-

on the old woman who lived with me, to make it. I went to her when the soap was almost empty, and told her we must have some made as quick as possible. 'Why, lord Miss, now don't you see it isn't the right time of the moon?' I tried to persuade her that soap making and the moon were very slightly connected, if the other part of the business was well conducted. It was, however, to no purpose. I had to wait till the 'right time' came round, before I could get my soap. After this, when I had the superintendence of a large family, I was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article, and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much lime with the ashes; then again not enough; sometimes it was too greasy, and sometimes any thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so that you may learn from your mothers now, and not have the trouble of learning. When you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on the subject, I will add a recipe I found a short time since in the *Cultivator*, vol. 5, page 124. It may be of use to some of your mothers if not to you. Mr. Tomlinson writing to Judge Boel, says: 'My wife has no trouble about soap. The grease is put into a cask, and strong lye added. During the year as the fat increases, more lye is stirred in, and all occasionally stirred with a stick that is kept in it. By the time the cask is full the soap is made ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding a quart fine salt to three gallons of soap. It is put into a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little rosin or turpentine given which improves the quality.'

'Some of you will think me a most un-sentimental sort of a woman, then I advise you to learn how good bread, butter, coffee, pickles, puddings &c., are made; but you will have to learn sometime or do worse. Work with your own hands too, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little. A man does not consider the beauty of a soft white hand a very strong recommendation, when he finds it has been kept for show and not for use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond.'

LUCY.

The Spirit of Liberty.—Soon after the close of the long French war in Europe, a boy was standing on one of the bridges that cross the Thames at London, with a number of small birds in a cage for sale. A sailor, who was passing, observed the little prisoners fluttering about the cage, peeping through the wires, and manifesting their eager desire to regain their liberty. He stood for some time looking at the birds, apparently lost in thought. At length, addressing the boy, he said—

'How much do you ask for your birds?'

'Sixpence apiece, sir,' was the reply.

'I don't ask how much apiece,' said the sailor, 'but how much for the lot; I want to buy the whole.'

The boy began his calculation, and finally offered them for six shillings and sixpence.

'There's your money,' said the sailor, and opening the cage door, he let all the birds fly away.

The boy, looking quite astonished, exclaimed, 'What did you do that for, sir? You have lost all your birds.'

'I tell you, boy, I was shut up three years in a French prison, as a prisoner of war—I know how precious liberty is—and I am resolved never to see anything deprived of it that I can make free.'

'THE MIGHTY THUMB.'—The most remarkable miniature man that has ever appeared, exceeding even the famous Sir Geoffrey Hudson, who was put into a dish of pastry under the crust, and then introduced upon the table at a great banquet in Cromwell's time—is now on a visit to this city, and will be happy to see company at Knickerbocker Hall. He is remarkable for his symmetry, is spirited and social, and weighs only 15 pounds—a miniature man.—*Albany Ad.*

What I have seen.—A writer under this head gives several good hits. He says he has seen farmers go offener to the store than to the mill;—he has seen a farmers' wife spend twenty bushels of wheat to buy a silk dress when there was an execution out against her husband;—he has seen a mother call her child a brat in the cradle and the child a few years after call the mother a harder name;—he has seen farmers and their families drink slough water and have theague six months, when four days labor would do a good well;—he has seen farmers daughters which were accomplished in every thing except carding, spinning, weaving, knitting, making cheese, cooking and other things which would render them useful;—he has seen, so he says, many more things equally strange, which we have not room to copy.

Lime spots on woolen clothes may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralizes the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth. Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.

The whiteness of ivory handle knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper or emery.

The oiler carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of sand which collect upon them grind the threads. Sweeping them also wears them.

Dry wood will produce on a moderate estimate, twice as much heat as the same amount of green wood; and saves much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings.

Melancholy Accident. A serious and fatal occurrence took place at the Asylum for the Blind, in Columbus, Ohio, on

Friday evening, the 7th inst. A blind pupil, named George Brown, aged fifteen, whose parents reside in Knox County, had with two or three others, gone to the roof of the asylum, and attempted to walk across it, but mistaking his course, he walked to the edge of the roof and was precipitated to the pavement below. He fell on his head and face, breathed for ten minutes, and expired without a groan or struggle. No blame can attach to any one; as the children had gone to the roof without the knowledge of the superintendent.

State Journal.

A Horrible mode of Death.—The Toronto (Canada) Constitutionalist says that a young man named Bailey, a prisoner in the penitentiary, in consequence of insubordination, was placed for punishment in a cistern, where it was necessary that he should work in order to prevent the water overflowing him, and that during the process he was overpowered by the water and drowned.

A Man Hung in Mistake.—A correspondent of the *Macon (Geo.) Messenger* says that some time since, a gentleman from Alabama, who put up at the Union Hall, in Forsyth, said that a negro was lately arrested for an outrage, when he confessed that he some time since nearly killed and then hung a white female near Milledgeville. He said he choked her first, and finding she was near gone, he concluded to hang her, in which situation she was discovered. The negro also stated that a Mr. Johnson was executed for the murder, and that he was an innocent man; that he himself had committed the murder, and that no person was concerned with him.

Steamboat Accident and Loss of Life. Yesterday morning, says the *Pittsburgh Age*, of the 31st, the steamboat *WARREN* that runs between this city and Beaver, when opposite Shoups town, burst her bow off pipe, and one of the passengers jumped overboard, and there being no vaul attached to the boat, he was drowned. Shame on the officers of a steamboat that will sacrifice human life for five dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We give the following from the *State Register*, the latest news received.

FIRST DISTRICT.

In Madison, Morrison, whig, leads Smith, dem. 231 votes. Last year 530 for Duncan.

THIRD DISTRICT.

But little news from this district, but sufficient to show that Ficklin the democratic candidate is elected.

Wenworth has a majority in the fourth district of 410.

From the fifth district we learn that Douglass, dem. has a majority in Peoria of 100; in Macoupin, 190; in Schuyler, 25; in Green he has the usual democratic majority.

From the sixth district, we learn that Mr. Hoge [the democratic candidate for congress] received 1000 majority at the Nauvoo precinct; Hancock county. This result is ascribed by some of the whigs here, to the visit of Judge Brown to that place in behalf of his son-in-law, Mr. Hoge. Whether these whigs are right in their conjectures we shall not undertake to determine. We rather think the bitter persecutions of the Mormons last summer by Gov. Duncan [for whom Walker voted] and the *Sangamo Journal*, and its yet Bennot, have had as much influence in producing the result, as the eloquence of Judge Brown.

AN ORDINANCE to remunerate

Horace S. Eldridge, for land occupied by a street.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to make out a deed for the land lying on the river side of Lot No. 4 in Block No. 151, so occupied as a Street in the original survey of the Town Plot of the City of Nauvoo, on condition that Horace S. Eldridge make a good and sufficient deed to the City of Nauvoo, for the land which the street now occupies.

Passed August 12th, 1843.

JOHN TAYLOR Pres Pro tem.

WILLIAM RICHARDS Recorder.

'Perfect Bull'—Pope, in his translation of Homer, in speaking of an eagles and her young, says:

'Eight callow infants filled the misty nest, Herself the ninth!'

Also, in his *Essay on Criticism*:

'When first young Maro, in his boundless mind, A work to outlast immortal Rome designed.'

Dryden says:

'A horrid silence first invades the ear.'

Thompson also sings:

'He saw her charming, but he saw not half The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.'

Virgil also knew how to make a bull:

'Moriatur et in media armenta riuas.'

'Let us die and rush in the arms of the fight.'

But the prize bull belongs to Milton, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, sings:

'Adam, the goodliest man of men since born His sons, the fairest of his daughters, Eve!'

THE MODERN CRUSOE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Any one casting his eye over the eastern hemisphere of our planet will find about the 37th degree of southern latitude and 77th eastern longitude, two small specks in the waste of waters, between the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland. These islands are known to mariners by the name of St. Paul's and Amsterdam; and, on a late occasion, two East Indians passing them sent off a boat's crew and landed on the eastern side of St. Paul's, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of their time,

and examining the geological structure of the islands. After pursuing their course for a considerable distance inland in the desolate region, a very strange looking object was presented to their view. At a short distance they observed a man, a stranger to their party, who at first seemed disposed to avoid them. He wore a roughly made seal skin cap, and jacket of same materials, while his lower extremities were covered by a ragged pair of canvas trousers. His face was deeply bronzed by exposure, and his beard hung down upon his chest. Upon asking him whether he belonged to the party from the other vessel, he answered in the negative, and expressed joy at falling in with countrymen. His name he said was George Stewart, and came originally from Scotland, but had emigrated to America, where he had settled, but had been unsuccessful. He then embarked in an American whaler, which ship had left him and another man on the island, and nearly as he could calculate, a year before. English and American whalers sometimes leave men upon the islands for the purpose of catching seals for the ship pursuing their voyage to the whaling ground, calling at the island and picking up the men on their return. It sometimes happens that the ships are lost, and humanity shudders at the fate of the hapless individuals who are thus left to their solitary fate. They dwell upon this chance, and urged him to take a passage in their vessel, but he instantly declined. His companion, with whom he had quarrelled, had left him for the neighboring island, and since that he had been tolerably happy. It may appear strange that two men in such circumstances (which ought to have bound them together,) should have quarrelled, but it seems his companion was avaricious and overbearing, so much so that Stewart said he seldom closed his eyes in safety at night for fear of being murdered, knowing that all the profits of their mutual labors would belong to the survivor. He had been enabled to exist tolerably well, as the lagoon supplied an abundance of fish, and he occasionally killed a hog, though he was differently supplied with vegetables. His hut was in a recess formed, by nature in a rock, the entrance being filled up nearly with stones, and contained his chest, with a hammock, gun, and some other articles. As night approached the crew returned to their vessels, and Stewart accompanied them in his boat, upon receiving a promise not to take him to sea. On board, he was an object of considerable curiosity, and on being again urged to leave his dreary abode, he stoutly declined, having a firm reliance on the word of the captain of his ship, who, he felt confident, would call for him on his return. The breeze freshening, it was found necessary to put to sea, and after supplying Stewart with some deficiencies, he left them, all eyes being fixed on his receding figure in the boat, till the distance shut him out from their view.—[Illuminated Magazine.]

OFFICIAL VOTE OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

Mr. Editor:—You will much oblige many friends in McDonough county, by publishing the following official returns of the election in that county, as taken from the returns of the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court to the Secretary of State.

Democratic. Federalist.

For Congress. Joseph P. Hoge, 537. Cyrus Walker, 498.

County Commissioners' Clerk. J. M. Campbell, 622. John Fletcher, 511.

County Recorder. Wm. T. Head, 563. Wm. Y. Head, 479.

County Commissioner. Wm. Ferguson, 547. John Clarke, 450.

County Surveyor. Samuel A. Hunt, 559. H. J. C. Avritt, 444.

County Treasurer. J. M. Chapman, 438. J. S. Tingman, 555.

Probate Justice. James Clarke, 494. Wm. W. Bailey, 492.

Thus you will see that McDonough county, the residence of Cyrus Walker, has spoken in tones of thunder, which cannot be misunderstood, when it is recollected that McDonough has been Whig for some years past, and gave Joseph Duncan a majority of 19 votes last year.

Yours &c., BACKENSTOS.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Washington [Geo.] News publishes the following extract of a letter, and vouchers for the respectability of the writer. The letter is dated

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) July 12, 1843.

I believe I have room to give you the particulars of one of the most shocking murders I have ever heard of, committed in Barber county, Alabama, a few days ago. A Mrs. Gachet, [pronounced Gasha], and her two daughters were visited on the day of the murder by a Mr. Brown and his wife. They took dinner, and remained until late in the evening with the old lady and her daughters. When they were about leaving, they insisted that the old lady should go home with them and spend the night. She refused; giving, as a reason, that her daughters would be left alone; and farther, that all the money she had was in the house. They continued urging her, until she consented to accompany them, to remain the night. Shortly after her departure, a sick and weary traveller rode up and begged permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone, and he could not stop. He said he doubted whether he could ride to the next house; and presuming they were afraid of him, he told them if they would consent to let him remain, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. To this proposition they consented, and the traveller soon went to his room. Some time during the night he was awake by a noise in the other room, there being but two in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, he got up, went softly to the door, and discovered a man at a bureau examining the drawers. He hailed the individual, who instantly drew a knife and made at the traveller, who as he ap-

preached, shot him dead at his feet. The pistol alarmed the negroes, and when they came up they went into the ladies' room, and found both of them lying in their beds with their throats cut, and dead. The traveller, on enquiring for their mistress, was taken to Brown's house. On meeting the old lady, he told her some one had murdered her daughters, and that he had shot the villain. Mrs. Brown exclaimed, 'you have killed my husband,' and so it turned out. The very person who had spent the day with Mrs. Gachet had murdered her daughters! What a providential thing that the man should have been permitted to remain, to punish the assassin!

AGRICULTURAL.

From the *Sangamo Journal*.

Household Affairs.—Items in Domestic Economy.—Spirits of turpentine will dissolve grease spots on woolen clothes, and soap suds applied afterwards will remove it. Strong vinegar will remove lime spots from woolen clothes. The whiteness of ivory handle knives may be restored by rubbing them with fine sand paper or emery. The oiler carpets are shaken, the longer they last, as the particles of sand which collect upon them grind the threads. Sweeping them also wears them. Dry wood will produce on a moderate estimate, twice as much heat as the same amount of green wood; and saves much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings.

Making full cloth.—The chain should be twisted as evenly as possible, and all made of one kind of wool. The filling should be twisted even also, but not so hard as the chain. Pulled wool should never be mixed with shorn in making cloth. The flannel should be laid wide, at least a yard; the wider the better. If you desire to put pulled wool in to the same piece of cloth, fill it in at one end, so that it can be cut off. The cloth should not be dyed before it is full; it will not make as good work. A. Tuft, Jersey County.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

CONVERTED PRICE. From 10

Shoes—per lb. 7 8

Pot, 11 12

Collins, 16 00 18 00

Collins, 14 16 18 00

Collins, 11 12 14

Collins, 41 00

Collins, 40 50

Collins, 38 30

Collins, 8 9

Collins, 7 8

Collins, 14 00

Collins, 16 00

Collins, 7 8

Collins, 13 15

Collins, 18 15

Collins, 8 9

Collins, 13 15

Collins, 12 14

Collins, 35 00

Collins, 38 00

Collins, 43 00

Collins, 42 00

Collins, 13 14

Collins, 14 15

Collins, 2 25 2 50

Collins, 1 75 2 00

Collins, 7 8

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Corn, 32 30
Barley, 37 40
Oats, 12 14
Beans, 25 30
Glass—per box, 2 80 2 75
8 by 10, 3 75 4 25
10 by 12, 9 00 0 00
Grapes—per keg, 6 00 7 00
Dunlop's, 6 00 6 50
Ladins, 4 00 4 50
Blasting, 14 16
Guany Bags, 4 75 5 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs., 12 25 12 50
Water rotted, 12 25 12 50
Dew rotted, 12 25 12 50
Hemp—per lb., 6 1/2
Dry, 6 1/2
Green, 3 1/2
Baled, 3 1/2
Hops, lat quality per lb., 12 1/2
Hemp, per gallon, 25 30
Water rotted, 25 30
Dew rotted, 25 30
Common Bar, per lb., 4 1/2
Band, 5 1/2
Horse Shoe, 6 1/2
Hoop, 7 1/2
Sheet, 7 1/2
Nail Rods, 7 1/2
Boiler Iron, 7 1/2
Iron, per ton, 22 00 25 00
Nails, per lb., 4 1/2
Pittsburgh, 4 1/2
Juniata, 4 1/2
Boston, 4 1/2
Castings, per lb., 2 1/2
Foultry, 4 1/2
Lead, 100 lbs., 2 25 3 00
Fig., 3 25 3 50
Shiet, 0 00 0 00
Pipe, 0 00 0 00
Lime, per bushel, 10 12
Common, 3 75 4 00
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl., 3 75 4 00
Leather, per lb., 20 25
Sole, 24 26
Upper, per side, 1 50 2 50
Califania, per dozen, 21 00 30 00
Bridle, 00 30 00
Morocco, 02 12 00 30
Molasses, per galon, 16 18
New Orleans, 28 30
Sugar House, 28 30
Nasal Store, 28 30
Tar, per bbl., 2 50 3 50
— 4 gallon keg, 0 75 1 00
Pitch, per bbl., 3 00 3 50
Rovin, 3 50 4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon, 50 55
Varnish, bright, 35 40
Oakum, per lb., 9 10
Lard, per gallon, 80 85
Lard, winter, 87 1 00
Spermac, 75 0 00
Lard, summer, 85 0 00
Lard, 85 0 00
Fish, per bbl., 17 00 0 00
Castor, per gallon, 45 50
Paids, 8 0 00
White Lead, 10 12
Red, 10 12
Chrome Yellow, 40 45
Green, 5 6
Spanish Brown, 4 6
Provisions, 5 50 5 75
Beef, Mess, per bbl., 3 50 3 75
Prime, 0 00 0 00
Tongues, per doz., 0 00 0 00
Sausages, 7 50 8 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl., 6 50 6 75
Meat, 6 50 6 75
M. O., 6 50 6 75
Prime, 6 50 6 75
P. O., 0 00 0 00
Hog round, per lb., 14 15
Bacon, Ham, 3 1/2
Lard, 3 1/2
Middlings, 2 1/2
Shoulders, 1 1/2
Hog round, 2 1/2
Lard, 3 1/2
Butter, 4 1/2
Cheese, common, 5 1/2
Wheat Reserve, 4 1/2
Eggs, 24 4
Rice, 24 4
Sacks, 24 4
Linen, 23 30
Cotton, 10 25
Salt, per bushel, 37 1/2
Turk's Island, 37 1/2
O. A. per sack, 1 25 1 50
K. A. per sack, 1 25 1 50
Sulphur, per lb., 11 12
Reinforced, 11 12
Crude, 1 54 0 00
Seeds—per bushel, 4 00 4 50
Clover, 4 00 4 50
Timothy, 4 00 4 50
Flax, 64 00
Hemp, 25 30
Shot—per bag, 1 00 1 12 1/2
All sizes, 1 00 1 12 1/2
Spices—per lb., 28 00
Cassia, in nuts, 40

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.
N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
In the Circuit Court of said county—To the October Term, A. D. 1843.
Charlotte Ann Bending, Complainant,
vs.
John Bending, Defendant.

On Petition for Divorce.
It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Hancock county, that the said John Bending is not an inhabitant of this State:

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said defendant, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office, against him, by Charlotte Ann Bending; that a subpoena in chancery has been issued thereon, returnable to the October Term, A. D. 1843, of said Court; that unless you the said John Bending shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the courthouse in the town of Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October next, and answer to the said bill, the allegations therein contained will be taken for confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,
By David E. Head, Dep'ty.
Warren & Wheat, Sol's for Compl't.
August 4, 1843. n67-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County.
Of the Hancock County Circuit Court—To the October Term, A. D. 1843.
IN CHANCERY.

Henry Cook, Complainant,
vs.
Mary Cook, Defendant.

The complainant herein having filed affidavit that the defendant Mary Cook is a non-resident of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Cook, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Henry Cook, against you the said Mary Cook; that a subpoena has been issued therein directed to the sheriff of said county of Hancock, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the courthouse in Carthage, on the third Monday in October, A. D. 1843; and that unless the said Mary Cook shall be and appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
P. A. Goodwin, sol'r for petitioner.
August 8th, 1843. 67-4w

PETITION TO CREATE MECHANICAL LIEN.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
HANCOCK COUNTY, ss.

Ebenezer Jennings, Complainant,
vs.
Orson Spencer, administrator of Henry Hunt, deceased, George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to George Hunt and Mary Hunt, defendants in this suit, that a petition for Mechanic's Lien has been filed against them said Orson Spencer, administrator as aforesaid, by Ebenezer Jennings, complainant in this suit, and that summons has been issued out of the said Circuit Court, returnable to the May Term, A. D. 1843, of said court, which has been returned by the Sheriff of said county "served," as to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found," as to the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit having been also filed that the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the courthouse in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you, and the premises ordered to be said according to the prayer of the petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
Backman & Skinner,
for Petitioner.
July 27th, 1843. 60-4w.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they will open a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye stuff; Paints, Oils, &c. in the city of Nauvoo, in the course of a few weeks, or as soon as their house, now in process of erection, opposite P. P. Pratt's, on Young-street, shall have been completed.
H. McMEILL and Co.
Nauvoo, July 19th 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.
N. B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.
EDWIN D. WEBB.
Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

TAVERN STAND
FOR sale in Appenoose, Hancock county, Ill., 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. I will sell low for cash or part in good horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle near Nauvoo will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenoose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given.

AMOS PERRY,
SILAS PERRY.
Appenoose, July 25, 1843.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, made at the May Term, 1843, directing me to Sell the Brick House and Lot situate on Knight Street, near the Temple, in the city of Nauvoo, being the real estate of which HENRY J. HUNT lately died seized, for the payment of the debts of the deceased, I shall attend on the said premises on the 9th day of September next, and between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Five o'clock p.m. of said day expose the same to sale at public vendue. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.

ORSON SPENCER, Admr.
per HIRAM SPENCER, Agent.
Nauvoo, July 11th, 1843.—6t.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
HANCOCK COUNTY, ss.
In the Hancock County Circuit Court, Illinois, October Term, A. D. 1843.
IN ATTACHMENT.
Reuben Graves, Complainant,
vs.
Jesse Breaux, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Breaux, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock County Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. Twenty-five, in township No. four North, of range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the courthouse in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
July 25th, 1843.—60-4w.

PETITION TO CREATE MECHANICAL LIEN.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
HANCOCK COUNTY, ss.

George Woodward, Complainant,
vs.
George Hunt, Mary Hunt, and Orson Spencer, administrators for Henry J. Hunt, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to George Hunt, and Mary Hunt, defendants, that a petition for Mechanic's Lien, has been filed against them and Orson Spencer, administrator, as aforesaid, by George Woodward, the complainant in this suit, and that summons has been issued out of the said Circuit Court, returnable to the May Term, A. D. 1843, of said court, which has been returned by the Sheriff of said county "served," as to the said Orson Spencer, and "not found," as to the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt; and affidavit having been also filed that the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt are not residents of the State of Illinois.

Now unless you, the said George Hunt and Mary Hunt, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the courthouse in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you, and the premises ordered to be sold according to the prayer of the petition.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By David E. Head, Deputy.
George Backman,
for Defendant.
July 27th 1843.—60-4w.

For Sale or to Rent, the Heise and Lot formerly occupied for a drug store on Mulholland street, a horse and buggy will be taken for rent or in pay if sold, for further information enquire of I. S. MILES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes,—some very cheap, adapted to the season,—Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice.
GEORGE ALLEY.
Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no9-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber, having taken out letters of administration from the Judge of Probate, Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Hezekiah Hatch deceased, late of said county, requests all claimants against said estate to present the same to him, or Court of Probate of said county, on the first Monday of Oct. 1843. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH HATCH, Jr.,
Administrator.
July 1, 1843.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. Joseph N. and Miss Adella Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH N. COLE,
ADELLA COLE.
July 10 n12

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FOR SALE,
South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west. Title good. Terms easy; apply to
L. E. REYNOLDS.
Burlington Iowa.
June 27th. 1843.—tf.

WOOD! WOOD!!
WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are as willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
June 7th, 1843.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT eighty acres of land in section twenty seven, township seven north, range eight west, four and a half miles from the Temple. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the La Harpe road.
Z. PULSIPHER.
June 14, 1843.—tf.

Cabinet Manufactury.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
JOHN HATFIELD.
Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—tf.
N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD.
A. NEUBAU SURGEON DENTIST.
Teeth inserted, \$2.00 a tooth.
Office, on Water st. 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate.
June 14-6m.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
HOWARD EGAN.
April 26, 1843. 52—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit court, made at the May Term (A. D. 1843) of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder at the Temple in the City of Nauvoo in said County of Hancock, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south east quarter of section No. thirty two (32) in township No. six (6) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. Also the east half of the north west quarter of section No. five (5) in township No. five (5) north of range No. eight (8) west of the fourth principal meridian. Also lots No. one (1) and two (2) in block No. twenty one (21) in the Town of Carthage, and county of Hancock and State of Illinois. Being lands of which Abram Smith lately died seized, and which are ordered by the said court to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

The terms of the sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a mortgage on the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money.
EDWARD A. BEDELL, Administrator, and SOPHIA SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Abram Smith deceased.
Warsaw June 15, A D 1843.—tf.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
William Law,
vs.
Richard Jones.

To all whom it may concern:—
Public notice is hereby given, that an attachment has been sued out by William Law, against Richard Jones, before Alderman Samuel Bennett, for twenty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents; and that Peter Shiris has been levied upon as garnishee, in the sum of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to satisfy the debt and costs in said suits. Said attachment is made returnable on the 15th day of August next ensuing, before said alderman, at 10 o'clock, a.m., and unless the said defendant shall appear, give bail and plead within such time final judgment will be entered, and the estate etc will be sold.
H. G. SHERWOOD,
July, 19, 1843—n13-6w Marshall.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they are now ready to attend to all business in their line; and would solicit the confidence of the fashionable community, as they flatter themselves by their long experience in the business, and their superior knowledge in the art of cutting, over their competitors, by obtaining an entire new patent recently invented by Hotchkiss & Goram, denominated their Geometrical Mathematical Measurement System, is sufficient to convince the most fastidious, that they are the very men, to employ to insure good fits and fashionable work.

To the ladies, they would say, that all those wishing fashionable riding dresses and pelisses will please call where all orders shall be attended to with promptness and despatch.
Trimings, cloth, and ready made clothing will be kept constantly on hand.—Work will be done on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the city. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

A good assortment of brass clocks, cheap for cash or country produce.
No. 2 Mulholland street, 2 doors east of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24, 1843.—3m.

SPINNING WHEELS:
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels
of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843, tf.

SECOND ARRIVAL:
RECEIVED, by the Steamer Oange, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

NAUVOO FERRY.
THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to lay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and live is the desire of the public's servants,
D. JONES, & Co.
May 17th 1843. 3a-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.
Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, May 24d, 1843, tf.

BACHMAN & SKINNER.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.
3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
(22-y.) J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING
and PLATING in all its varieties, at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.
WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

LIME! LIME!
THE undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the above article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or will exchange it for most kinds of country produce. He has now on hand two kilns, not inferior to any in this city, and flatters himself by his experience in manufacturing to suit all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

PETER SHIRTS:
Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843-6m

STRAYED FROM THE TEMPLE
ABOUT two months ago a dark brown Cow, white face, carries her head high, top horned, bright eye, a white spot on one hind foot, white on the end of the tail, white bag, rather short teats, nine years old last spring, she was expected to calve in a few days when she went away; she is not a very large Cow but pretty stout built.

ALSO, a black Cow, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, had a dirty red and white band on her horns across her forehead, she was very poor when she went away, gave a little milk, had no calf, rather a small sized Cow, and about seven years old as near as can be remembered.
Whoever will give information of either or both of the Cows to the Temple Committee or the Temple Recorder, or will bring them to the Temple will do us a favor, and if they desire it a reasonable compensation shall be allowed for trouble and expenses.

The descriptions are as near as can be remembered, but only having them here a little while it may possibly not be exactly correct.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
Nauvoo, July 21st, 1843.

LOOK HERE.
I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nolif.

JALMON RABBIT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843.—tf.

GEO. P. STILES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843.
no42-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:
SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

Also,
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing, Books, Milleniel Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of
BOOK BINDING,
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our PRICES:

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	neat	.60
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several dozen of Mason's Sacred Harp, and Kirkham's Grammars.

Also, blank deeds may be had at the printing office.
TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. nol